

Some Peace Terms.
Boar Hound and Monkey.
I. R. Won't Love Wilson.
"The King and the Woman."

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright, 1918.)

A King ruling over millions is dangerous, or at best foolish. The worst thing, often, is the woman in the background ruling him.

An old French King praised the Salic law forbidding a woman to inherit the French throne, saying: "It's a good law, for with a man on the throne, some woman will always rule France."

It is learned now that behind the Russian Czar, the Empress ruled, and ruined Russia—she is accused of having betrayed Lord Kitchener to his death.

The French had a sample of this second-hand rule in the Empress Eugenie, who pushed Napoleon III into the disastrous war of 1870, and said:

"This is my war."

She thought the war would wipe out the disastrous memory of Sedan and give her son a better chance to succeed as Emperor. That idea cost France Alsace and Lorraine and five thousand millions of francs—perhaps also the one hundred billions of francs that the French are spending on this war.

A lady from Europe, the other day, brought with her a large Danish bear hound. She bought it in Holland because the cruel owners were going to kill and eat it. She couldn't bear that.

At about the same time a rich gentleman advertised for a good home, with steam heat, for his pet monkey. The monkey was vicious, inclined to bite. The man gave it up because his wife threatened divorce.

Let your little boy write an essay entitled, "The Monkey, the Boar Hound, and Human Nature."

Colonel House is in France ready to talk peace. The talking point may be distant or near; no one knows. Some of the wise Frenchmen think Germany will fight on for a while in preference to absolute surrender, the only solution the allies will accept.

Americans and British have had fierce fighting with the Russian Bolsheviks. If Russia could find competent leaders, as the French did in their revolution, a serious problem might develop. A people in revolution is enthusiastic and reckless—a bad combination. A member of the Cabinet said not long ago to this writer: "If the Germans could organize and use the power of Russia, the war might last ten years longer."

Fortunately, Austria and Turkey are breaking; the Germans are freeing from prison Liebknecht and others opposed to the Kaiser. A German republic seems to be nigh, and most ought to mean peace. The raging plague of influenza and other diseases is also a peace force in Germany.

Theodore Roosevelt relieves a moment of uncertainty with a touch of pure humor. He has written to friends in the Senate saying that the President is not sufficiently firm and that his fourteen peace points "are thoroughly mischievous." This will be news to the allies, and to the people of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt says: "We should find out what the President means by continually referring to this country merely as the associate instead of the ally of the nations."

Anybody, even this humble writer, can answer his question. The United States is ASSOCIATED with the other nations in the war, not allied. It is doing as much as any of them and more than most of them, fighting, paying, and lending. By not making an alliance this country retains freedom to use its own judgment—as to declaring war on Turkey and Bulgaria for instance—and the American people are content. They have in President Wilson's judgment the complete confidence that Mr. Roosevelt seems to lack.

We know now some of the peace conditions.

Alsace and Lorraine for France, with a big indemnity, if Germany has the money, or can borrow it. Unredeemed Italy to be returned to the Italians—all the territory wrongfully taken by Austria.

Reconstruction for Belgium, restitution and indemnity.

For Japan what she hastily and skillfully took from Germany in the far East when the war began and an honored seat among the nations.

For England the German colonies. Mr. Balfour has said they can't go back.

"Their original oppressors would use them as a basis for piratical warfare."

There is nothing "selfish or imperialistic," Mr. Balfour says, about the retaining of those colonies by the British Empire. It is a matter of kindness to the poor natives.

The United States will get the satisfaction of having done its duty and established the fact that it is wisdom to let this country alone.

We ask nothing, want nothing except "duty performed, a rainbow in the soul." It is urged that we make the job complete by refusing repayment of the billions lent to France, England, Italy, etc. Nothing could be fairer or more generous than that.

WEATHER:

Forecast for District: Cloudy tonight and Sunday. Probably rain in afternoon or night. Normal temperature. 82° temperature 8 a. m., 61.

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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1918. [Closing Wall Street Bulletin] PRICE TWO CENTS.

AUSTRIA PREPARES TO DISBAND ARMY

5-CENT FARE GRANTED; TO BE EFFECTIVE TOMORROW

Under a compromise agreement, the Public Utilities Commission today issued an order abolishing the present street car fare of six tickets for a quarter and establishing a straight 5-cent fare.

The order was issued upon the condition that inter-company transfers be given at such points on the Washington Railway and Electric and Capital Traction lines as may be determined hereafter by the commission.

Effective At Once.
The order is effective at once, and no more car tickets will be sold after today, according to members of the Public Utilities Commission and railway officials. Persons holding tickets may use them as fares until December 1. After that date, unused tickets will have no value for transportation charges, but may be redeemed at the offices of the railway companies.

A hearing to consider intercompany transfers for the Navy Yard section has been set for November 7. This is the first conference scheduled in regard to the universal transfer scheme. Other conferences will be held as soon as possible to determine at which points intercompany transfers shall be issued.

DYING, SHE WILLS CHILD TO FRIEND

Mrs. Nettie Ruth Lockhead, on her deathbed bequeathed her seven-year-old daughter, Nettie Ruth Lockhead, to her friend, Miss Ruth Howard, of 401 G street northwest, leaving a note in which she expressed her wish, written in lead pencil.

The note read: "To Whom It May Concern: I bequeath my child, Nettie Ruth Lockhead, for whom I have worked hard in caring for, to Miss Ruth Howard, 401 G street northwest. I pray with my last words she may get her."

Miss Howard today filed a petition to be permitted to adopt the child, declaring the little one's mother died October 16 last, and that the child now is in her custody. The child's father has disappeared, she said.

Attached to Miss Howard's petition is a statement by James Lockhead, the grandfather of the child, and others, testifying to her high character and her ability to take care of the child. Miss Howard is represented by Attorneys C. R. Colvin and John C. Foster.

ROOMS FOR RENT

LAMONT ST. N. W. 1027—Two rooms on second floor next to bath; southern exposure, suitable for l. h. k. 25

Mr. Banon, at 1027 Lamont, put the above ad in The Times for one week. After only two insertions the rooms were rented.

You can phone your ads to The Times, Main 5260. Bill will be sent.

VIENNA ANNOUNCES DEMOBILIZATION

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—It is officially announced in Vienna that preparations are being made for the demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army, according to a dispatch received from the Austrian capital today.

WASHINGTON NOW HAS SECOND ACE, LT. G. DE F. LARNER

Washington today has its second ace. He is Lieut. G. DeFreest Lerner, officially credited today with bringing down five German planes, but he actually brought down his sixth enemy airman.

The news of Lerner's ascendancy to the coveted heights for which all air men strive was flashed to his mother, Mrs. Robert M. Lerner, of the Highlands apartments, today in a cablegram from the headquarters of the American forces in France.

"It's just grand," said Mrs. Lerner. "I can't praise my own boy, but it's wonderful to know that he is an ace. He has worked hard for the honor, and I am happier than I say now that he has won it."

Hudson First Ace.
The first Washington boy to win the rank of ace was Lieut. Donald Hudson, of 1714 Kilbourne place northwest, who became an ace after bringing down three German planes in twenty minutes, making a total of five official air victories.

Lieutenant Lerner has been recommended for a captaincy, according to word received by his mother. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre for bringing down his second German plane in March after a sharp fight along the Oise river front.

His friends were jubilant when announcement of his third and fourth victories was made, and it was predicted that he would become an ace before winter.

Lieutenant Lerner has a younger brother, Robert J. Lerner, who has just entered the aviation service as a marine. He is only eighteen years old. He is now stationed at the Philadelphia navy yard, but expects to be sent to Boston Tech for training as a flyer in a short time.

Lieutenant Lerner sought a commission in the American aviation section when war was declared, but find-



LIEUT. G. DEFREEST LARNER. An ace, with a sixth plane for good measure. Lieut. G. DeFreest Lerner, of Washington, who has become a sky terror to the Germans.

ing no opening, went to France in June, 1917, where he joined the Lafayette Escadrille. He joined the American squadron last December and received his commission as lieutenant in January.

According to word received by Mrs. Lerner from her son he has been engaged in the fighting on the St. Mihiel sector, and she thinks it is here that he brought down his fifth and sixth planes.

Lerner attended Western High School and Lawrenceville Preparatory School, later entering Columbia University.

BIG NIGHT AHEAD; PLENTY OF TIME

Big night tonight—except for those who have to work.

Those who love the night life will get an extra hour of it. And those who love their downy bed will get an additional hour of sweet sleep.

At 2 a. m. tomorrow everybody who's awake will turn back their timepiece to 1 a. m. to get back to standard time.

All According to Law.
This is all according to the daylight saving law.

Those who never stay up that late can turn back their alarm clocks before turning in tonight.

The biggest surprise of the whole business will come Sunday afternoon, when everybody finds it dark at 6 p. m.

Under the change it will be a later hour's change.

babies that have been running on daylight saving time are certain to set up a howl tomorrow morning over the lateness of their breakfast.

Jewelers and watchmakers have issued a warning, however, that the turning back of the timepieces may not be impaired or ruined. They advise that the change of an hour in the country's time be accomplished by turning the hands forward to the changed hour, since to turn them back to it is likely to injure the mechanism.

Railroad trains all over the country will come to a standstill at 2 a. m. and remain stationary for an hour, that time tables may not be interfered with while they catch up with the hour's change.

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SOLE VOWS HONESTY OF FOE INTENT ON 14 POINTS

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.—"The German government emphatically repudiates the suggestion that it has no intention of honestly carrying out President Wilson's principles," Foreign Secretary Solf declared in the Reichstag, according to dispatches received here today.

"Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, which is expressly contained in the fourteen points, we agree to regulation of the question by peace negotiations."

"We intend, loyally and with complete justice and fairness, to fulfill President Wilson's program in all directions and on all points."

BERLIN WANTS FOE ARMISTICE TERMS

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The German war cabinet has decided not to answer President Wilson's last communication until the entente allies state their conditions for an armistice, according to advices from Berlin to Zurich, a Central News dispatch said today.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 26.—In his first speech in the Reichstag since his release from prison, Herr Dittmann, socialist, demanded a German republic. It became known here today.

Independent socialists echoed the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1.)

"FLU" POSTPONES TRIAL OF NEWMAN

Inability to obtain a jury because of the influenza epidemic will postpone the trial of Robert L. Newman, charged with the murder of John P. Werres, jitney driver, until the December session of court.

Newman, who with Samuel C. Gamble and Mrs. Katherine Burgess was held equally guilty for the killing of the Chicago members of the committee as honorary pallbearers. The body will be interred in Chicago.

Mrs. Young was well known in Washington, having lived here for the past two years. She took an active part in directing the work of the National Education Association.

Mrs. Young was considered a radical in her views relating to education. She advocated unions for school teachers and protested vehemently when it was decreed in Chicago that women teachers who married should be forced to resign their positions. It was only after a long war waged for educational reform that she was appointed superintendent of the Chicago schools, a position which paid \$10,000 a year.

She was considered a pacifist before the war began but took an active part in all of the four Liberty loans and other war work. She was a fluent and magnetic talker and delivered hundreds of speeches on behalf of the cause. When she was not at her desk at the headquarters of the women's committee in the Treasury Department she was traveling through the country, raising thousands of dollars through her personal and undragging efforts.

OVERSEAS CAPS BANNED

The wearing of overseas caps in this country by officers and enlisted men was prohibited by a general order issued this afternoon by the War Department. They may be worn only at ports of embarkation. Officers and enlisted men returning from overseas will immediately be issued service hats.

LECCOCK, COMPOSER, DIES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Charles Leccock, the music composer, is dead here.

Pneumonia Claims Noted Woman.



MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG, Famous woman educator who died today of pneumonia.

MRS. E. F. YOUNG PNEUMONIA VICTIM

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former superintendent of the Chicago schools, and one of the best known women educators in the country, died of pneumonia this morning at the Chatham Court apartments, following an attack of influenza contracted while participating in the recent Liberty loan drive.

Mrs. Young was one of the most active members of the National Women's Liberty Loan Committee and had just completed a tour of the West for the loan. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has named all the Chicago members of the committee as honorary pallbearers. The body will be interred in Chicago.

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EMPEROR CHARLES PREPARES TO QUIT

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A rumor circulated in Vatican circles has it that Emperor Charles of Austria and his family are about to leave Vienna for a journey through Hungary preliminary to the Emperor's abdication, the correspondent of the Daily News said in a dispatch today.

BRITISH BREAK GERMAN RESISTANCE IN NORTH AND MARCH ON GHENT

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The British have overcome the strongest resistance of the Germans on the Flanders front, have resumed their advance, and are now marching upon Ghent, said a dispatch to the Petit Journal today.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The French, continuing their attack against the tip of the great west front salient yesterday evening and last night, advanced along the whole 50-mile front between the Oise and the Aisne.

Progress of nearly two miles was made at some points, the French wresting positions from the Germans which the latter had organized in 1917. The village of Mortiers was captured.

"Between the Oise and Serre last night there was great artillery fighting," said the communiqué. "We maintained contact with the enemy on the whole front."

"On the south bank of the Serre we attacked and captured Mortiers in violent fighting, taking 167 prisoners, including two officers."

"East of the Souche last night the enemy undertook an energetic action. There was lively fighting on the outskirts of Petit-Cauchmont. The German counter attacks were stopped and we held our positions."

"The battle continued yesterday evening between Sissonne and Chateau-Forcen. We broke the enemy resistance and gained powerful positions organized in 1917 and recently re-occupied. We carried positions on a front of seven kilometers (nearly four and a half miles) to the depth of three kilometers (nearly two miles) at some points between Bannogne, Recouvance, and Herpy Mill. We rushed our lines to the road between Recouvance and Conde-Les-Herpy. Further to the right we captured Herpy Mill and many strong points, taking a number of prisoners and considerable material."

"Elsewhere there was no change in the situation."

"The allies have wrested from the Germans 7,000 square miles of territory in the west since July 18, when the Teuton flood was at its height."

"Chief of Staff March announced this today, at the same time pointing out that 40 square miles was snatched from the Boche the past week."

Control 1,300 Miles.
In Flanders the allies now control 1,300 square miles, several times what they had a brief time ago. All the rich coal fields of northern France, a space five miles square on the Escaut, have been released.

Reverting briefly to the new Italian drive, between the Brenta and the Piave, March said over 2,000 prisoners had been gathered in the first two days.

There was virtually no reference to American activities the past week, but General March pointed out that the enemy resistance has been very strong in the Oise-Serre angle, eastward along the Hundig-Brunhild line, and in the Argonne.

It has been "imperatively necessary," he said, to keep the front line in the Argonne.

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